

# Semi-Weekly South Kentuckian.

VOLUME X.

HOPKINSVILLE, CHRISTIAN COUNTY, KY., MARCH 9, 1888.

NUMBER 20

ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY  
MORNING BY

**W. A. Wilgus,**

PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR,

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OPERATING A SPECIALTY.  
Office over M. Frankel & Sons'.

**John W. McPherson.**  
Attorney At Law,  
HOPKINSVILLE, - KY.  
Will practice as法律顾问 in all the Courts  
of the Commonwealth except the Common  
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2-38.

**SAM HAWKINS & CO.**  
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Have the oldest establishment in this city having run for over 20 years and their success is an evidence of the neat and polite manner in which they conduct their business. They fitted themselves with new set of chairs. They especially invite the shabby public to call on them. They will give you a good time and will be spared to give all satisfaction who call on them. Remember the place adjoining express office, 10th St. Formerly Russell's street.

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The Fall Term will open on MONDAY, APRIL 2, '88. An experienced faculty, thorough instruction and terms as heretofore. For other information call on or address:

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All done in the Latest Fashion and Satisfaction Guaranteed. Nothing but clean towels used.

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TEACHERS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

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In Work the College challenges comparison with any other first-class college or school.

Matthew L. Lipscomb, Proprietor.

Both sexes admitted to the Study Hall and Recitation Rooms. Young ladies board with the students in dormitory. Pupils coming from private families. Pupils coming to school on the 1st of January, 1888, and remaining until June, will receive a full term's tuition free. Texas money.

NOTE: For further particulars, catalogues, Etc. address JAMES E. COHEY.

President.

Prof. M. L. LIPSCOMB, V. P.,

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OPPIUM and Whiskey Pickles and Preserves, Book of names, and a specimen of our product.

Atlanta, Ga. Order on Wm. W. WOODLEY, M.L.

Atlanta, Ga. Order on Wm. W. WOODLEY, M.L.

THE ELEVEN GOVERNORS,  
WHO, WITH FIVE APPOINTEES FROM  
THEIR RESPECTIVE STATES,

ARE ACTIVE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CINCINNATI CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION—BRIEF SKETCHES OF SOME DISTINGUISHED MEN.

There is no better evidence required to demonstrate the fact that the Centennial Exposition that is to be celebrated in Cincinnati, beginning July 4 and continuing until October 27, inclusive, in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the settlement of the northwest territory, will be an event of national importance, than the bare statement that the combined interest of eleven sovereign states of the union have been enlisted in the enterprise, and that the governors of these states are active commissioners, with a staff selected from their respective commonwealths, to co-operate with the parent-board of commissioners in securing both attendance and exhibits. These public spirited citizens of the associate commission, five in number from each state, have gone to work with zealous enthusiasm, and the result cannot be doubted.

Herewith is presented the pictures and brief sketches of the governors of the states interested in the exposition. They embrace the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Tennessee, West Virginia and Kansas.

The central figure at the Republican convention at Harrisburg some months ago was that of Gen. James A. Beaver as he stood on his remaining leg on the platform, called thither by his fellow-citizens to accept the nomination of his party for governor of Pennsylvania, and at the same time to receive the plaudits of the vast assembly. He is not more than fifty years of age, but his services in the army during the civil war aged him greatly, and he appears much older than he actually is. Beaver

entered the service as captain of Company H, Second Pennsylvania Infantry, in the three months' campaign, at the end of which time he was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry. On September 4, 1862, he resigned his command to take command of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment. At the battle of Chancellorsville he was shot through the body, and the wound was supposed to be fatal. Before regaining his regiment, he organized and sent to the field the emergency men from Camp Curtin, who fought so well at the battle of Gettysburg. At Cold Harbor he was again wounded, this time in the hip, and for his gallantry in this action was promoted to the command of his brigade with the rank of brigadier general. Going north soon after the battle of Petersburg, in which he was once more wounded in the side by a piece of shell, he remained there until the battle of Ream's station, on August 4, 1864, when he lost a leg. This loss obliged him to retire from the service, when he returned to Bellefonte, where he resumed the practice of law. He married the daughter of his law partner and practitioner in 1865. He was defeated for governor in 1882.

No one who reads the papers but remembers the rather singular political fight waged in Tennessee some months ago, in which the contestants for the position of governor of the state were two brothers—Alfred A. and Robert L. Taylor—the former nominated by the Republicans, the latter by the Democrats. The canvass was hot and lively, and from its very nature attracted unusual attention. The Democrat won, and his picture is herewith appended:

"Bob," as he is familiarly called, was at the time of the contest, the pension agent of that section, and by reason of this was prevented from attending the convention that had him the honor of placing his name on the ticket as standard bearer, Robert L. Taylor

by the receipt of the following dispatch from his official superior in Washington: "In pursuance of the instructions of the honorable secretary of the interior, it is better for you not to attend the nominating convention."

Richard J. Oglesby, of Illinois, has had an eventful, active and somewhat checkered career, but an exemplary life. He was born in Oldham county, Kentucky, in 1824. At the age of twelve years he, with his parents, removed to the "Stuckey State," and have there resided ever since, and no one of his adopted sons has risen to greater eminence, either as a lawyer, a statesman or a soldier. Serving with distinction in the Mexican war, he entered the governor's office in 1861, with the rank of colonel, and was appointed to the post of adjutant general of the

governor Oglesby Union army early in 1861, with the rank of colonel, and was promoted to the rank of major in 1862, and to the rank of colonel in 1863, finally settling in Union City, Ind., where he resided at the time of his election as governor of Indiana. When the war began he was reading law. Gov. Morton appointed him colonel of the Fourth Indiana Cavalry, a position he resigned after a few months' service. In 1864 he again entered the army as commander of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Infantry. In

1865 he was sent to the state senate, and was elected president pro tem. of that body, and it was by his nerve and cour-

age and wise political management that the Fifteenth amendment was ratified. Originally a Republican, he became disassociated with that party in 1872, when he joined the Liberals and assisted in the nomination of Greeley for president. Two years later he was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for attorney-general, but was defeated, and at the end of the next two years he became lieutenant governor under Williams. About three months before his term expired Gov. Williams died and Gray became governor. In 1884 he was nominated for governor and elected by a majority considerably greater than that received by President Cleveland on the same day.

Gov. Wm. Larabee.

In 1885 he was elected governor by a majority of six thousand. At the last election he was again chosen as the chief executive of his state by a handsome majority. A zealous friend of the common school system, a hard worker for his constituents, kind, affable and easily approachable, of plain dress and unostentatious ways, Gov. William Larabee is loved by his fellow-men.

E. Willis Wilson was born at Harper's Ferry, Jefferson county, West Virginia, in 1844. His early education was acquired in the common schools and at a commercial college. In 1866 he began the study of law without an instructor, and in 1869 was admitted to the bar of his native county. In 1870 he was elected to the house of delegates, and in 1872 was elected to represent his district in the senate. He distinguished himself at the first bound in that body by his frankness and persistence in his bill for the incorporation of the Kanawha river to a corporation. The bill had passed the house and was in its third reading in the senate on the last day of the session.

Mr. Wilson obtained the floor and spoke the session out, thus saving the Kanawha river from corporate control, and opening the way for the magnificent improvement of that stream now in progress by the general government. Again elected to the house of delegates in 1876, and re-elected in 1880, he was chosen speaker of that body, and served with distinction.

The canvass, at the end of which he was elected governor of his native state, was one of the most memorable in its history.

Colonel John A. Martin, of Kansas, was born March 10, 1839, in Gilead, Pa., where he settled down as a farmer and was elected to the legislature. In '61 he was commissioned colonel of the First regiment of Nebraska infantry, and was appointed to command of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment. At the battle of Atchison, where he purchased the journal called the "Squatter Sovereign," but which he soon after named the "Free-man's Champion." In '64 he moved to Gilead, Mich., where he settled down as a farmer and was elected to the legislature. In '66 he was commissioned colonel of the First regiment of Nebraska infantry, and for meritorious services at Fort Donelson and Shiloh he was commissioned a brigadier general of volunteers, and later, for gallantry at Vicksburg and Chickasaw bayou, he won the double stars of a major general. On the admission of Nebraska into the union as a state, he took a seat in congress as a senator for the term ending in 1871. In 1872 he was made governor of Wyoming Territory.

A. P. Morehouse, who succeeded to the governorship of Missouri upon the demise of Gov. Marmaduke, is a native of Delaware county, Ohio, where he was born July 11, 1835. He left school at twenty, became a teacher at Camden, removed soon after to Missouri and began the study of law, being admitted to practice in 1860. He has been actively identified with the Democratic politics of his state for twenty-five years and is now a prominent Prohibitionist.

He was a delegate to the National Democratic conventions of 1872 and 1876, and also served in the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth general assemblies, and presided over the senate for two terms. The governor is urban, polite and agreeable, very tall and dark, and is exceed-

ingly popular. He has assisted at the founding of the Clinchian Pioneer association and was elected vice-president. He served as president for the entire year, that office having become vacant by the death of the incumbent. He was elected president at the election next ensuing and served another year as president.

He served as president of the Hamilton County Agricultural society for its days of great popularity and efficiency, and was a successful competitor in exhibits of farm stock and products at the fairs.

Col. Caldwell is the first American-born and oldest survivor of the First Irish Immigrants in the Northwest Territory.

Among the many pioneers of the great northwest, the one hundredth anniversary of the settlement of which will be celebrated in Cincinnati by a Centennial Exposition, none have a more interesting history than Col. John W. Caldwell.

He assisted at the organization of Miami University at Oxford, O., November 1, 1824, and graduated in 1827 with the second class ever graduated in that institution.

The above is a picture of one of the finest structures in the country. It will be finished the latter part of the present year, and dedicated near the close of the Exposition. The plan of the building is strictly utilitarian, the aim being to obtain the greatest practical advantages for its distinctive purposes that can be had within reasonable limits of outlay. The structure will be regarded as one of permanent character, and the probabilities of an enlarged speculation and an advancing standard of civilized requirements have not been overlooked. The general plan of the building conforms to the shape of the lot (the site of the old postoffice building at the southwest corner of Fourth and Vine), and is 150 feet long by 100 feet wide. The angles at the corners are rounded off, and from the second story are carried up in the form of towers, rising slightly above the roof, and thus giving great dignity to the exterior of the building. The circular bays in the great hall formed by these towers

make retired places, where men interested in some particular matter may escape from the bustle of the room and congregate to discuss and transact business during 'change hours.

The building is entered from all three streets, the hall on Vine street intersecting the hall running through from Fourth to Burnet streets. A grand staircase leads from the principal entrance on Fourth street to the main hall of the chamber of commerce, and is continued up through the entire height of the building.

Two elevators next the grand staircase serve the main hall, also the offices above. A third elevator is placed next the Burnet street entrance to serve the offices and for the convenience of the officers of the chamber of commerce in going to the offices on that side of the building.

The great hall of the chamber of commerce is 140 feet long by 68 feet wide, and with its lobby contains 10,340 square feet. This hall is lighted by eleven windows, 10 feet 6 inches wide, extending from the floor to within ten feet of the ceiling. In the great hall is the president's stand, three telegraph offices and six telephone boxes. The lobby is 46 feet long by 18 feet wide, lighted from above by a skylight.

CINCINNATI NOTES.

INTERESTING Data on Various Subjects of the Queen City.

Cincinnati has spent nearly \$3,000,000 in bridges across the Ohio.

The total area of exhibiting space in the Centennial will be 650,000 square feet.

The first paid steam fire department in this country was organized in Cincinnati in 1853.

Columbus, a village annexed to Cincinnati a few years ago, was settled by pioneers in 1788. It is a year older than Losantiville, or Cincinnati.

The old Cincinnati college (now the Young Men's Mercantile Library association) was established in 1819, and a merged into it in 1815, was

The recently organized Cincinnati press club will have elegant quarters in the Centennial buildings, where the "rural rooster" from the country press will find a warm welcome.

It has almost been forgotten that to Reuben Springer, who gave to Cincinnati her splendid Music Hall, the St. Peter's Cathedral is indebted for her chime of bells, donated in 1850.

It is difficult to believe that Ben Hopkins, now in jail awaiting sentence to the penitentiary for the Fidelity bank troubles, was treasurer of the Cincinnati Exposition board in 1883.

Camp Washington, now in the city limits, received its name from the fact that it was the camping place of the First and Second Ohio regiments at the beginning of the Mexican war in 1846.

Mammoth new buildings are being erected for the Centennial, which will give under one continuous roof, exhibiting space equal to that in a building a third of a mile long and five hundred feet wide.

The finest effects ever seen in this country will be made by colored electric lights upon a magnificent fountain in the principal hall of the Centennial building. The idea originated with the Liverpool exhibition during the jubilee year.

Fort Washington, a block house, and large enclosure of pickets, was erected about 1790 for the early settlers of Losantiville (now Cincinnati). It was intended for a protection against the savages, and was large enough to contain the entire population with provisions to stand a siege.

The area of Cincinnati for twenty-five years previous to 1870, when the first annexation was made, was 4,490 acres, or seven square miles. The territory annexed amounted to 8,985 acres or 12.75 square miles. The last annexation, in 1873, brought in 2,695 acres, or 4.25 square miles, making the total number of acres 24. The Ohio river frontage of the city, from Columbus on the east to Riverdale on the west, is 11 miles.

The FIRST AMERICAN-BORN AND OLDEST SURVIVOR OF THE FIRST IRISH IMMIGRANTS IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

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**SEM-WEEKLY SOUTH KENTUCKIAN**

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1888.

W. A. WILGUS, - - Editor and Proprietor.  
T. E. BARTLEY, - - Associate Editor.

The weighing of the mails will not be completed before March 20th.

Small-pox has broken out in Jersey City and the residents are becoming alarmed.

Princeton is to have a new paper to be called the Caldwell Courier, and run by Mr. R. M. Wilson, who is an experienced newspaper man.

The Senate bill giving the L. &amp; N. road the right to double-track and straighten its lines between Louisville and Lexington has passed the House.

Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana, is spoken of as a probable candidate for the Presidency of the Republican party, and Billy Mahone, of Virginia, as vice.

It looks bad to the girls for the government to weigh all the "mails" carried on the trains without even mentioning the females, who do not object to their weight being known.

The C. B. &amp; Q. strikers are still confident of success, but the railroad officials say they have about enough never to fill the places of the men who have gone out, and that they are getting trains moved pretty regularly.

Two boys, aged eleven and thirteen years, attempted to play the William Tell act in Boston, which came very near resulting in the instant death of the younger one. You can't convince a boy that a bullet will kill until he tries it, even though he is educated in Boston.

An Italian prima donna, was silly enough to starve herself to death because she had grown too fleshly to appear on the stage. This is one of the rare cases where an actress wanted to diminish her shape presentable before the foot lights.

James B. Garfield, a son of the late President, has just completed a course at the Columbia law school in New York, and intends to begin his studies in the law passing examination, after which he will go to New York to meet his mother and sister Mollie on their return from Europe.

A wife at Cincinnati has just instituted suit for divorce because she caught her husband having his cravat tied by another woman. For a citizen of Cincinnati she is entirely too sensitive. Most wives there are content with even a small portion of their husband's favors.—Interior Journal.

About three hundred thousand children are annually educated in New York City. There are about one hundred and forty school houses in the city covering an estimated area of thirty-five acres. These buildings placed side by side would reach two miles. Four thousand teachers are given employment and the annual expense of these schools is about four million dollars.

The Muhlenberg Echo mentioning a newspaper trust says:

"All papers that do not claim to have the biggest circulation in the country will be crushed. Advertising will be put at the very highest notch, and free passes to everything and everywhere given its members. Wilgus, of the SOUTH KENTUCKIAN, will be general dispenser of complimentary tickets to all national operas, while Gaines, of Elkhorn, will be general railroad pass agent, and Jim Richardson, of the Glasgow Times, will be general circus ticket agent. Come right along, boys, and we will have one of the most gigantic 'trust' under full headway in the land."

As brother Snoddy left himself out we would suggest that he be made advance agent to "work" the hotels for rates, at all meetings of the representatives of said trust.

The press as well as the debate at Frankfort have invited attention to the railroad legislation which is now pending. We have seen criticisms of the annual report of the railroad commission, which do not speak well for the Commissioners. These criticisms are very explicit and show quite conclusively that the Commissioners have failed to appreciate the delicate duties they were charged to perform. It is not to the credit of these gentlemen that they have placed themselves in a position to have their acts called in question. That they should have invited public attention to acts of exorbitant prices of coal two years ago and again in their last annual report and sought to hold the transportation companies responsible, when an investigation would have placed the responsibility somewhere else, is something which the Commissioners cannot justify. Nor can they justify the complaints embodied in their annual report, which if a hearing had been given would have demonstrated the fact that no cause for such complaints existed. The Commission we are constrained to say has not accomplished a great deal of good for the State and we shall be surprised if the legislature increases its power; on the other hand we shall not be surprised to learn of the repeal of the law, and the transfer of the duties of the Commission to the Sinking Fund Commissioners. On the score of economy this would seem to be the true policy. We do not believe that the Commission is worth to the people of the State the \$8,000 per annum, which it costs to maintain it.

A disclosure is about to be made in Evansville, Ind., which will necessitate the changing hands of thousands of dollars. A wealthy spiritualist by the name of Barnes, died in that city many years ago, and after his death his will disappeared, and was never found, and the fortune passed into the hands of distant relatives. During a recent search in that city, the medium was given the secret of the lost will, which had been placed in the pocket of the dead man by an interested party and was buried with him. The body will be exhumed and the tomb searched, and if the missing will is found the property which has increased ten fold, will be transferred to its rightful owners.

The question as to why the newspapers publish more murders and sensations than they do business items is easily answered. It is for the same reason that the bookstores keep more novels than they do volumes of sermons. It is because the people want them. When the public begins to grab for a paper because it has a piece of business news, and to throw it aside in disgust when it only contains sensational murders and salacious scandals, then the newspapers will stop paying attention to the latter and devote its columns to the former. The newspaper business is like any other; its goods must be made marketable or there is no profit.

Mr. Sebree has submitted a bill for the benefit of sheriffs and other collecting officers in this Commonwealth which provides that when a sheriff or collector advances to the State the amount of taxes due on the real estate of any person, the said officer shall have and hold the right to enforce collection of said amount so advanced by levy, the same as is vested in the State. This bill if passed will be a great protection to such officers, as it is frequently the case that money is advanced in the way mentioned and no return of the amount is ever made and the consequence is, the officer loses as he has no recourse on the party so accommodated.

The Henderson Journal is authority for the following: "A car load of mules were brought to the *St. Louis* day from *East St. Louis* to *Columbia*, Ga. Forty-two mules were crowded in the car and they were packed like sardines. At this station they were taken out, watered and fed. When the attendants attempted to drive them back into their quarters it was found the mules had become so inflated, by a good meal that they could not all be put in the car again."

A comet will be visible in the Southern horizon about the 20th of this month, and will be brightest just at the dawn of day. If any further information is desired on the subject the following from the Albany Argus will probably suffice: "The comet will cross the constellations Capricorn and Aquarius and about the first of April will be seen in the head Pegasus." This is Prof. Boss' interpretation, who has calculated an emphemeris.

The SOUTH KENTUCKIAN is a pretty good sort of an ally to have around in a row. It comes nobly to the assistance of the New Era in every instance where there is a fight for the good of the city and county. That's the sort of contemporary to have. There are no lies on us—New Era.

Prince when the county goes anti-prohibition, and lemons are procurable with the old fashioned straws in them we will remember you.

The ministers of Louisville held a meeting in that city, and the question as to the advisability of condemning the Sunday papers was easily discussed. The committee having the resolution under consideration made a report and thought it best to let the matter drop, as it would only provoke discussion, and it was useless to try to regulate something that is published to distribute the news.

Oregon will hold the first State election this year which will be held June 5th. The State is now in the doubtful column as there have been Democratic gains lately. The State gave Blaine a majority of two thousand or more.

Judge Barr decided that Kentucky should keep the Hatfields, and an appeal to the U. S. Circuit Court will doubtless be made.

**KELLY.**

KELLY KY., March 3.—V. G. Fields of Mannington, was here this week on business.

James H. Pyle and Miss Minnie Ryan were married the 29th at the residence of Peter Ryan.

Mrs. Celia Litchford wife of Mr. T. G. Litchford, died March 1st, aged 80 years.

Friday South Kentuckian had a cut in it represented as a portrait of L. W. Blake; the Weekly New Era of the same date had the same cut, calling it Robert Nelson. Who's who?

Our cut is a correct picture of Blake, sent direct from St. Louis, and out favors the New Era's by long odds.—Ed.

The same issue of the New Era had a batch of items headed "Kelly Personal" and signed "Emma." Of all the people spoken of not one of them lives at Kelly, and but one near it, the rest live from two to seven miles away and but one or two in the Kelly precinct. Kelly personal indeed!

Rover.

**Its Passage Improbable.**

Elsewhere in this issue appears the new Tariff Bill as it is drawn up and submitted by the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee to the full committee, with a synopsis of the articles which may be imported free of duty, and placed upon the free list. The outlook for the passage of the bill is not so flattering as to warrant one in saying that it is a certainty. The reformers are well satisfied with the measure and think it will go through a whooping, while others think it is a good, weak bill, drawn in the right direction and would be much better than either of the measures previously introduced, if passed, and if it had the same Democratic majority that Mr. Morrison's bill had it would easily pass the House, but others set it down as already dead, it being further understood that there are probably thirty or more Democrats who will vote against it as it now stands.

The bill is a compromise between the numerous tariff bills already drawn but which met with defeat, and places a large number of articles on the free list, and reduces the tariff on comparatively few. It seems to have been the object of the men who framed it to take the tariff off of raw materials and keep it on manufactured articles. The articles in which Kentucky is most interested, coal and iron ore, remain untouched. The duty on pig iron, steel railway bars, slabs or bars of steel, iron or steel rails, etc., is proposed to be greatly reduced, and the wool, sugar, tin plate, iron, pottery, glass, salt and lumber men from the various sections where each particular article is produced are all opposed to its passage, declaring that unless their manufacturing interests are protected the manufacturers will be forced to close. It is estimated that if the bill in its present shape should pass that it would cut off \$50,000,000 from the customs revenue. The free-traders though much pleased at the idea of its introduction are in the minority and cannot entertain a hope of passing it. Should the bill pass the House, its defeat in the Senate is almost certain.

2-24m-eo.

J. H. LEAVELL, Dec'd.

All persons owing claims against said estate and others with whom he may be indebted by law, and all persons owing said estate are notified to make settlement.

3-9-1m. F. B. PENDLETON, Adm'r.

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING qualified as Administrator of the

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Administrator's Notice.

Fannie M. Owsley and R. P. Owsley, Ex parte.

This day came into my possession, Fannie M. Owsley, and R. P. Owsley and filed in the office of the Christian Circuit Court, this ex parte petition asking to set aside a decree of the Christian Circuit Court, made in the name of the plaintiff, Fannie M. Owsley, and R. P. Owsley, and that she be empowered to use, enjoy, sell and convey the property she now holds free from the claims or debts of her husband, H. P. Owsley, and that she be empowered to sue and defend in her own name as attorney for her property by her attorney.

That the decree of this order be published in the *SOUTH KENTUCKIAN*, a newspaper published in Hopkinsville, Christian County, Ky., and in the *Christian Circuit Court*, and even under my hand as Clerk of said Court this last day of March 1888.

C. M. BROWN, Clerk, Christian Circuit Court, B. T. Underwood, D. C. A copy attest R. W. Henry, Atty.

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That the decree of this order be published in the *SOUTH KENTUCKIAN*, a newspaper published in Hopkinsville, Christian County, Ky., and in the *Christian Circuit Court*, and even under my hand as Clerk of said Court this last day of March 1888.

C. M. BROWN, Clerk, Christian Circuit Court, B. T. Underwood, D. C. A copy attest R. W. Henry, Atty.

2-24m-eo.

Christian Circuit Court.

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C. M. BROWN, Clerk, Christian Circuit Court, B. T.

## SEMIWEEKLY SOUTH KENTUCKIAN

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1888.

## TIME TABLE FOR TRAINS.

L & N. Railroad.  
DEPART SOUTH—4:45 and 6:30 A. M., 5:10 P. M.  
ARRIVE NORTH—10:30 and—A. M., 10:37 P. M.  
ARRIVE FROM SOUTH—10:30 A. M., 10:37 P. M.  
ARRIVE FROM NORTH—10:30 A. M., 10:37 P. M.  
John W. Logan, Hopkinsville, Ky.  
POST OFFICE—West Main Street, bet. 5th and 6th.  
Open for letters, stamps—7 A. M. to 6 P. M.  
" " money orders—7 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
" " delivery stamps—7 A. M. to 6 P. M.  
SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY,  
Seventh St., near Main.  
TELEGRAPH OFFICES,  
WESTERN UNION—Up stairs corner Main and  
High Streets. Mrs. Randie and Miss Park, operators.

HALF RATE LOCALS.  
The following classes of local matter will be  
published at half rate: Letters, notices of  
obituaries, church fare, candy pullings and all  
similar items; calls for meetings of committees, de-  
partures, lodges, etc. Obituaries, all over 100 words  
in length, will be charged at full rate. These rates  
are strictly adhered to. Our spirit is out of stock in  
trade and we cannot insert advertisements  
free or fill up the paper with matters of no  
real interest.

## SOCIALITIES.

Mrs. Tibbs, of Halifax county, Va.,  
is on a visit to her son, J. W. Tibbs.

Rev. J. C. Tate, of Clarksville,  
Tenn., was in the city the first of the  
week.

J. D. Coffey, of Dawson, is in the  
city. He is connected with the Spring  
Carnival Co.

Mrs. N. B. Shyer returned from a  
week's visit to friends in Nashville,  
Tuesday.

Mrs. C. F. Jarrett left yesterday for  
Nashville, on a visit to her brother,  
Mr. Walter McCombs.

Esquire Alex Campbell, of Eldorado,  
Kans., formerly of this city, is in the  
city and it is not improbable that he  
will return to the city to live, in a  
short while.

A. C. Shyer left for Cincinnati  
Tuesday, and will be absent a week  
or more, laying in a supply of cloth-  
ing and gent's furnishing goods for  
the Spring trade.

## MARRIED.

At the Baptist church, Wednesday  
afternoon, at 4:30 o'clock, Mr. M. A.  
Snodgrass, of Martinsburg, West Va.,  
to Miss Mary A. Campbell, of this  
city, Rev. J. N. Prestridge officiating.  
The attendants were Miss Lee Campbell,  
and Mr. P. R. Harrison, of Chi-  
cago, and Mrs. Susie Edmunds, and  
Mr. Gus Moore, of Owensboro. The  
ushers were Henry Stites, Henry  
Abernathy, Hiram Phelps and Frank  
Cook. Mr. Snodgrass is engaged in  
the drug business and ranks high  
among the business men of Martins-  
burg. His bride has always been a  
favorite in social circles and is the  
possessor of many lovable traits of  
character that have endeared her to  
all who knew her. The bridal pres-  
ents were numerous and costly. The  
happy pair left on the 5:10 train in  
the afternoon for a trip to the east-  
ern cities.

## In Memory of Jimmie Lyle.

He has gone from out our midst,  
He has passed to the quiet tomb;  
In all the flush of his manhood days,  
Untouched by sorrows gloom.

He has gone in the pride of health,  
And the glow of youth's fresh bloom,  
And the earth has received to its bosom it true,  
Aches to aches and dust to dust.

Sleep on in peace 'neath the dewy bloom,  
In the lowly bed of the silent tomb;

The angels watch thy sleep from the vault  
above,

The stars are bright and thy God is love.

Calm thy grief, fond parents  
And remember the stroke

That took thy Jimmie from you,

Was sent by our Father, God.

With meek bowed heads, and trusting hearts  
Receive his chastening rod.

And ever look up through falling tears,

To the promise Christ has given,

Things are but binding you closer to heaven.

—W. A. McCORMICK.

## CIRCUIT COURT NEWS.

Commonwealth vs. William Terrel,  
col., malicious cutting. Dismissed.

Commonwealth vs. Miles Dunning,  
cutting in sudden heat and passion.  
Continued.

Com. vs. Ed. Bradshaw, col., violat-  
ing Prohibition Law. Continued  
and warrant of arrest issued against  
R. R. White, principal witness.

Com. vs. Chas. Kimbrough, mur-  
der. Set for 13th day of term.

Com. vs. Lawson and Forest  
Cheatham, both colored, petit larceny.  
Dismissed and prisoners ordered dis-  
charged.

Same vs. Alex Jenkins, C. C. D. W.  
Dismissed.

Same vs. Jack Wright, retailing.  
Dismissed.

Same vs. Ben Trance and Lucy  
Davenport, Fornication. Dismissed.

Same vs. Wm. Whitty, Petit Lar-  
ceny, 3 cases. Continued.

Same vs. Quint Tyler, charged  
with Grand Larceny. Trial by jury  
and verdict of not guilty.

Same vs. Joe Baker, col., malici-  
ous shooting and C. C. D. W. Trial  
by jury and verdict of not guilty.

Same vs. Walter Weavers, C. C. D. W.  
Trial by jury and verdict of  
guilty and fine assessed at \$25 and  
ten days in jail.

Same vs. G. H. Clark, Petit lar-  
ceny. Dismissed.

Same vs. Wm. Henry, col., Petit  
larceny. Trial by jury and verdict of  
guilty and punishment fixed at 30  
days at hard labor.

In this issue Mr. D. G. Wiley an-  
nounces himself a candidate for  
Sheriff, subject to the action of the  
Republican party—election in Au-  
gust 1888. Mr. Wiley is a gentleman  
of large influence and a strong man  
with his party and is going to  
win and will doubtless prove a for-  
midable foe in the coming battle.

## HERE AND THERE.

Candler's Stock Sale to-morrow.  
Master Nelson Fuqua has secured  
a position with A. L. Wilson.

Ross Rogers represents the Mutual  
Life Ins. Company of Kentucky.

There is very little improvement  
in the condition of the county roads.

Born, to the wife of R. Cook Roach,  
of Clarksville, on Tuesday morning,  
a fine, large girl.

When you want the toughest and  
best grocery bag on the market call  
us and be supplied.

Henry Drexler will have on the  
market, to-morrow morning, beef  
from a 1,825 pound Holstein, four  
years old, raised by W. T. Radford.

A fight occurred on "Trading Al-  
ley" Monday, but the participants  
left the city immediately after the  
fight and their names, or the cause  
of the trouble, could not be learned.

The Grand Jury is at work on the  
cases against some of the prisoners  
now in jail, and will dispose of all  
of them that come up before beginning  
outside investigations.

Buck Anderson who has been in  
the employ of A. L. Wilson for several  
years, has resigned his position  
and secured one with the American  
Musical Association of Chicago as  
traveling agent and will leave for  
Chicago in a few days.

The West Fork rock crusher will  
be moved here at once and set up  
ready for operation. It will be located  
on the East side of the L & N.  
road, near the water tank, on a portion  
of land recently purchased by the  
L. & N. Company for the purpose.

A difficulty occurred Monday af-  
ternoon, on Eighth street, between  
Dr. R. P. Morrison and James Boyd.  
Several blows passed before friends  
could separate them. Neither gen-  
eral was much hurt. The court  
assessed a small sum against each,  
which was paid and thus the matter  
rests.

Mrs. Margaret E. Campbell, wife of  
Joseph W. Campbell, died of inflam-  
matory rheumatism at 8:30 o'clock  
Wednesday night, after having been  
a great sufferer for more than two  
months. Her remains will be interred  
in the City Cemetery this morning.

For the benefit of those who do not  
seem to understand the rules governing  
the insertion of obituary notices, we  
will again state that all such notices  
of over ten lines will be charged  
for, at the rate of five cents per line  
for each line over ten, the first ten  
lines, only, being free. This rule is  
imperative and will not be deviated  
from under any circumstances, the  
cost being required before the notice  
appears.

About 1 o'clock Wednesday morn-  
ing Byron West discovered a burglar  
trying to open the back door of  
Mr. J. F. Pyle's grocery store and  
fired in the direction of the door,  
from the head of the stairway, the  
ball passing through the lower panel  
but did no apparent damage to the  
would be burglar, as he took to his  
heels rattling empty oyster cans, etc.,  
over which he scrambled in making  
such a sudden departure and was  
soon out of hearing.

W. F. Hamilton a prominent mer-  
chant of Cadiz, fell dead in his store  
Tuesday afternoon, of apoplexy. De-  
ceased was about 51 years old and had  
been in public business for many  
years. He was a consistent member  
of the Methodist church and a highly  
esteemed and valuable citizen of  
Trig county. He was once married  
but none of his family survive him.  
A large estate is left. The whole  
town was shocked when his death  
became known and it could hardly  
be realized that such a noble man  
had been so suddenly cut down in  
their midst.

**DON'T WAIT**

FOR THE NEWSPAPERS TO DO  
ALL THE WORK, BUT RE-  
MEMBER YOU HAVE  
AN INFLUENCE,

So Put it to a Good Use.

## REVENGE IS SWEET.

THE POLICE DOWN ON THE  
NEWSPAPERS.

Below we give a copy of a postal  
card mailed to this office by the  
Chief of Police, F. W. Biggerstaff:

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., March 6, '88.  
SEMIWEEKLY SOUTH KENTUCKIAN:  
You will please discontinue your  
paper to me, and send in your ac-  
count, and I will pay it off with  
pleasure. Yours Truly,  
F. W. BIGGERSTAFF.

This little act of supposed revenge  
on the part of the Chief, was proba-  
bly the result of a perusal of the article  
in the last issue of the KEN-  
TUCKIAN, which met with the ap-  
proval from the business men of this  
city and the like of which will be seen  
in these columns from time to  
time until a change is made. The  
Chief will not be gratified to see the  
KENTUCKIAN go into insolvency as  
he might wish, but on the other hand  
there will be at least one enterprising  
citizen in Hopkinsville who will take  
his place. We know that the Chief  
will read the KENTUCKIAN, and had  
he continued his subscription it  
would have saved him the trouble of  
getting the news from other readers of  
the paper. It would have been a  
better plan for the Chief to have  
taken our suggestion and ascertained  
what was needed and sought a remedy  
for the business men of Hopkins-  
ville realize that a better police sys-  
tem is needed and will not be satisfied  
until something is done. We under-  
stand that the police say that the  
newspapers complain but do not  
state what is needed. We will ask  
the Chief who is supposed to be an  
experienced policeman, if he ever  
knew, in a city that claimed a well-  
regulated police system, of two poli-  
cemen walking the same beat to-  
gether, or if such policemen are al-  
lowed to stop and lean against a  
lamp post, or sit down on their beat  
for an indefinite time together and  
talk politics, or about the current  
events. We will also ask him to ex-  
plain why it requires two  
police men to meet passenger trains  
when one could do more is now  
done by two, if he would only use  
his authority and make hackmen  
stand out of the way. We hear an  
enterprising business man say that  
it looked very much like the police-  
men made the passengers get out of  
the way of the hackmen. You go to  
Nashville or another city and such is  
not the case, but hackmen are made  
to stand at the edge of the platform  
and if passengers want their services  
they will always go to them. Mr.  
Logsdon, late railroad agent, did all  
he could to remedy this bad state of  
affairs at the depot. If even put  
down strips as a boundary line to  
which no attention is paid. And  
Wharton immediately gathered  
a heavy iron poker and struck him  
with it. He further states that  
he had no idea of having a row with  
Wharton when he met him.

Bradley's statement is as follows: Bradley  
met him the afternoon before and in-  
formed him that he had particular  
business with him, and at night they  
met at Green's house, where Whar-  
ton was assisting Green in getting  
supper. Bradley remarked that  
some one had told a d—n lie on him  
at his (Bradley's) examining trial.  
There being no response, Bradley  
then said "you are the d—s— that  
told a lie on me," and arose from  
his chair, with his hands in his pockets,  
saying "Betsy" (alluding to his  
pistol) never fails, she killed one  
d—n—and she will kill another," and  
advanced upon Wharton, when  
Wharton, warning him to "look out"  
hit which poker and struck the  
went down struck him another, and as he  
went down struck him another.

Bradley's statement differs entirely  
and is about as follows: Bradley  
went to the house of Green to inform  
a friend as to the whereabouts of  
his friend's horse, and there met  
Wharton. Wharton asserted that  
Bradley had been lying on him in  
stating and circulating a report that  
(Wharton) had misrepresented  
the facts at the examining trial, when  
he was not examined as a witness. Brad-  
ley replied that it was a lie, he had done  
nothing but that he owed him  
money for building him a house and  
had lied about paying him for it  
and Wharton immediately gathered  
a heavy iron poker and struck him  
with it. He further states that  
he had no idea of having a row with  
Wharton when he met him.

From the statements given there  
is such a conflict that it is yet uncer-  
tain exactly how the affair started or  
exactly what was the cause of it and  
not until the trial comes up and all the  
testimony is taken will all the  
facts be known, probably. The at-  
tending physician thinks Bradley's  
chances for recovery are about  
equal.

Go to any city and you will never  
find but one policeman at a depot,  
and when he gives a command some  
attention is paid to it. The trouble  
is our policemen have been so lenient  
that loafers believe they will not as-  
sert their authority, and hence they  
do as they please. Where there is a  
will there is a way, and there is no  
use saying that these things can not  
be done, for the evils are remedied in  
other places and can be improved in  
Hopkinsville when the necessary  
efforts are put forth. We have nothing  
against any of the police, but Hop-  
kinsville must be better protected,  
and it is hoped the enterprising  
citizens will combine to carry out  
the result.

**EXCURSIONS.**

Business men and settlers looking  
for new locations or investments can  
reach all principal points in Minne-  
sota and Dakota at a cost of one fare  
for the round trip, by availing them-  
selves of the excursions announced  
via the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Man-  
itoba Ry. from St. Paul, Minn. Tickets  
good for 30 days. Very low ex-  
cursion rates have been made available  
via this line to Helena and Great  
Falls, Montana, tickets good for four  
months. Further particulars can be  
obtained by addressing C. H. Warren  
General Passenger Agent. St. Paul,  
Minn., or H. E. Tupper, Dist. Passen-  
ger Agent, 232 South Clark Street  
Chicago.

Meetings of Republican Executive  
Committee.

The Republican executive commit-  
tee of Christian county met in the  
County Court room at Hopkinsville,  
March 5th, 1888.

The resignations of Capt. Ned  
Campbell and Al. Clark were ten-  
dered and Junius Southern and  
Charles McDaniel were appointed to  
fill the vacancies.

John J. Barnes was elected chair-  
man of the committee.

The following resolutions were  
adopted:

**Resolved.** That the Republicans of  
Christian county be requested to assem-  
ble in mass convention at Hop-  
kinsville Monday, April 2nd, for the  
purpose of electing delegates to the  
Republican State Convention and that  
the convention be requested to instruct  
said delegates to present the name of Edward Glass to the State  
Convention as a delegate to the National  
Convention at Chicago from this state.

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Convention as a delegate to the National  
Convention at Chicago from this state.

**ANNOUNCEMENT.**

D. G. Wiley is a Candidate for Sheriff, sub-  
ject to the action of the Republican party.  
Election first Monday in August, 1888.

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The Republican executive commit-  
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Convention at Chicago from this state.

**ANNOUNCEMENT.**

D. G

**SEMI-WEEKLY SOUTH KENTUCKIAN**

18 AND 20 NINTH STREET.  
HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

**Cheap Club Rates.**

Subscribers to the **SOUTH KENTUCKIAN** will be given the benefit of the following club rates:

|                                 |        |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| " " " Weekly                    | \$1.00 |
| " " " Commercial                | 35     |
| " " " Farmers Home Journal      | 35     |
| " " " Home and Farm             | 35     |
| " " " Daily Courier-Journal     | 35     |
| " " " Semi-Weekly               | 35     |
| " " " N. Y. Star                | 35     |
| " " " Littleton's Living Age    | 35     |
| " " " Weekly World              | 35     |
| " " " Arkansas Free Traveler    | 35     |
| " " " Detroit Free Press        | 35     |
| " " " Peterson's Magazine       | 35     |
| " " " Poetry's Land Book        | 35     |
| " " " Leslie's Popular Monthly  | 35     |
| " " " Cottage Hearth            | 35     |
| " " " Boston Evening Transcript | 35     |
| " " " Harper's Magazine         | 35     |
| " " " Harper's Weekly           | 35     |
| " " " Young People              | 35     |

**ADVERTISING RATES.**

One inch one time, \$1.00; one week, \$1.00; six months, \$9.00; twelve months, \$18.00. One-half page, one time, \$1.00; one week, \$1.00; six months, \$9.00; twelve months, \$18.00. For further information apply for card or Special local 80 cents per inch for each insertion; reading matter 50 cents per line. Ordinary advertisements 10 lines, 80 cents; of respect, announcements of festivals, concerts & all entertainments where an advertisement is charged 8 cents per line for each insertion.

**The New Tariff Bill**

**SUBMITTED BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE TO THE FULL COMMITTEE.**

**A Synopsis of the Articles Placed Upon the Free List.**

**WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee to-day submitted to the full committee the tariff bill upon which the Democratic party had been at work for several months. The same bill section is to take effect July 1, 1888. The measure was immediately made public.**

**The new tariff bill proposes to fix duty on pig iron at \$6 per ton, on iron or steel rail way bars, weighing more than twenty-five pounds to the yard, and slabs, or billets of steel, \$11 per ton; on iron or steel T rails weighing not over twenty-five pounds to the yard, \$14 per ton, and on iron or steel flat rails punched \$15 per ton. The bill provides for an increase of duty after July 1, "all wool, hair of sheep, goat, and other like animals, wools on the skin, *wooler* and *wooler*—After October 1, 1888, it provides among other things a 40 per cent. duty on woolen and worsted cloth, shawls, and all manufactures of wool, not specially enumerated; and on flannels, blankets, knit goods, women's and children's dress goods composed in part of wool.**

**THE FOLLOWING IS A SYNOPSIS.**

**The bill makes the following additions to the list of articles which may be imported free of duty:**

**Timber, logs, wood, and timbered wharves. Timber squared or sided. Wood unmanufactured, not specially enumerated, or provided for. Sawed boards, planks, deals and all other articles of sawed lumber. Hubs for wheels, posts, last blocks, gun blocks, heading blocks, and all like blocks or sticks, rough, hewn or sawed only. Staves of wood. Picketts and palings, laths, shingles, clap boards.**

**Pine or spruce logs—provided that if any export duty could be imposed on the manufactured articles, or any of them, by any country whence imported, all said articles imported from said country shall be subject to duty as now provided by law.**

**Salt in bags, sacks, barrels, or other packages in bulk, when imported from any country which does not charge an import duty upon salt exported from the United States.**

**Flax, straw. Flax not hacked or dressed. Flax hacked, known as dressed linen, tow or flax, or hemp.**

**Hemp, manilla, and other like substances for hats.**

**Java batik, *batik*. Some sisal grass and other vegetable fibers.**

**Burlaps, not exceeding sixty inches in width, of flax juice or hemp; or, of which flax, juice or hemp, or any of them, shall be the component material of chief value.**

**Bagging for cotton, or other manufactured, or provided for in this act, suitable to the use to which cotton bagging is applied, composed in whole, or part of hemp, jute, juice, butts, flax, gunny bags, gunny sacks, and flax juice butts, sunn and sisal grass, and manufactures thereof, except burlaps, not exceeding sixty inches in width and bagging for cotton, this act shall take effect July 1, 1888.**

**Iron or steel sheets, or plates, or taggers iron, coated with tin or lead, or with a mixture of which these metals is a component part, by the dipping or any other process, and commercially known as tin plates, terne plates, and taggers' tin. Beeswax, gelatine, and all similar substances.**

**Indigo, extracts of, and carmine. Iodine, resublimed.**

**Licorice—juice.**

**Oil, cotton.**

**Hempseed, and rapeseed oil.**

**Castor oil, linseed oil.**

**Petroleum.**

**Alumina—alum, patent alum, alum substituted, sulphate of alumina, and aluminous cake, and alum in crystals, or ground.**

**All imitations of natural mineral waters and all artificial mineral waters.**

**Barytes sulphate of, or barytes unmanufactured.**

**Boric acid, borate lime and borax.**

**Cement, Roman, Portland and all others.**

**Whiting and Paris whiting.**

**Copper sulphate of, or blue vitrol.**

**Potash, crude, carbonate of, or fuse-**

**land caustic potash, chloride of potash, and nitrate of potash, or salt potash, crude, sulphate of potash.**

**Sulphate of soda, known as salt cake, crude, or refined, or niter cake, crude, or refined, and glubers' salt, crude, or refined, and glubers' salt.**

**Aniline oil and its homologues.**

**Coal tar, products of, such as naph-**

tha. Benzine, benzole, dead oil and pitch.

**All preparations of coal tar, not colors or dyes, and not acids of colors and pitch.**

**Logwood and other dyewoods, extracts and decoctions of.**

**Spirits of turpentine.**

**Bone black, ivory drop black, and bone charcoal.**

**Ocher and ochre earths, umber and umber earths, sienna and sienna earth, when dry.**

**All preparations known as essential oils, rendered oils, alkaline, alkaloids, and all combinations of any of the foregoing, and chemical compounds by whatever name known and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.**

**Sulphur, refined in rolls.**

**Wood tar.**

**Coal tar, crude.**

**All beans, beans, berries, balsams, bulbs, bulbous roots and excrements, such as nut galls, fruits, flowers, dried, fibres, grains, gums and gum resins, herbs, leaves, lichens, nuts, roots and stems, vegetable seeds and seeds of morbid growth, weeds, woods used expressly for dyeing and dried insects.**

**All nondurable crude minerals, but which have been advanced in value by condition by refining, or grinding, or by other process of manufacture, not specially enumerated or provided for.**

**All earths, or clays unwrought, or manufactured.**

**China, clay or kaoline.**

**Opium, crude, containing nine per centum and over of morphia, for medicinal purposes.**

**Iron and steel cotton ties, or hoops, for baling purposes, not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge.**

**Needles, sewing, drawing, knitting, and other needles, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.**

**Copper, imported in the form of ores, regulus, of, and black or coarse copper and copper cement, old copper fit only for manufacture.**

**Nickel, in ore, matt, or other crude form, not ready for consumption in the arts.**

**Antimony, as regulus, or metal.**

**Quicksilver, chromate of iron, or chrome ore.**

**Mineral substances in a crude state, and metals unwrought, not specially enumerated or provided for.**

**Brick.**

**Vegetables in their natural state, or salt, or brine.**

**Chicory root, ground or unground, burnt or prepared, and all other articles used, or intended to be used, as coffee, or substances therefor, not specially enumerated or provided for.**

**Coccos, prepared or manufactured.**

**Dates, plums and prunes.**

**Currants, seante and others.**

**Figs.**

**Mats, game and poultry.**

**Beans, peas and split peas.**

**Pulp, for paper.**

**Books, pamphlets, printed in other languages than English, and publications of foreign governments, and publications of foreign societies, historical or scientific, printed for gratuitous distribution.**

**Bristles.**

**Bulbs and bulbous roots, not med-**

**ical.**

**Feathers of all kinds, crude or not dressed, colored or manufactured.**

**Finishing powder.**

**Grease.**

**Grindstones, finished or unfinished.**

**Curled hair, fair beds or mattresses.**

**Human hair, raw, uncleanned and not drawn.**

**Hatters' fur, not on the skin.**

**Hemp and rapeseed, and other oils, seed of like character.**

**Linseed.**

**Linseed oil or flaxseed.**

**Marrow of all kinds, block, rough or squared.**

**Oiser, or willow prepared for basket-makers' use.**

**Broom corn.**

**Brush wood.**

**Plaster of Paris, when ground or calcined.**

**Rags, of whatever material com-**

**posed.**

**Rattan and reeds, manufactured, but not made up into finished arti-**

**cles.**

**Paintings in oil or water colors, and not otherwise provided for.**

**But the term "statuary" shall be understood to include professional productions of a statuary of a sculptor or for.**

**Stones unmanufactured or un-**

**dressed, freestone, granite, sandstone, and all building or monumental stone.**

**All strings of gut, or any other like materials.**

**Tallow.**

**Waste, all not specially enumerated or provided for.**

**This ends the free list and the first section of the bill.**

**METALS ARE TO PAY DUTIES AS FOLLOWS:**

**Pig iron, \$6 per ton.**

**Iron railway bars, \$7; steel do., \$11.**

**Steel of all kinds, per hundred weight, not less than one inch wide, and three eights of one inch thick.**

**In larger measurement, one cent per pound.**

**Iron slabs, blooms, loops, thirty per cent.**

**Iron bars, blooms, billets, in the manufacture of which charcoal is used, twenty dollars per ton.**

**Iron or steel tees, fifteen dollars a ton.**

**Round iron in coils, or rods, and rolled iron unenumerated, one cent per pound.**

**Sheet iron, thin, one cent per pound.**

**Black tanner iron, thirty per cent.**

**Hoop iron, one cent per pound.**

**Cast iron pipe, six-teenths of one cent per pound.**

**Nails one cent per pound.**

**Tacks, thirty-five per cent.**

**Anvils, anchors, etc., one and one-half cents per pound.**

**Sledges, axles, etc., one-half cents per pound.**

**Chains, two cents per pound.**

**Saws, thirty per cent.**

**Files, thirty-five per cent.**

**Scissors, four-tenths of a cent per pound.**

**Wire and manufac-**

**tured, per pound.**

**Lead, one and one-quarter cents per pound; in sheet, two and a quarter cents per pound; nickel, in ore, ten cents per pound.**

**Zinc spelter, two cents per pound.**